West Central Phoenix (WCP) West Osborn Complex

Boundaries:

The site is bounded approximately by the Grand Canal to the north, 34th Drive to the east, Virginia Avenue to the south and 51st Avenue to the west.

Site History:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were first detected in groundwater in the WCP area in July 1982. The City of Phoenix (COP) detected trichloroethylene (TCE) in four municipal public supply wells, COP #70, #71, #151, and #152. The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), Salt River Project (SRP), and the COP confirmed the presence of VOCs in the groundwater with sampling in 1983, 1985, and 1986. Groundwater from COP Wells #70 and #71 contained the highest concentrations of TCE and, therefore, were immediately shut down. Wells #151 and #152 were monitored for VOC concentrations from 1982 until 1989. As a result of sampling conducted during February of 1989, COP elected to take both wells #151 and #152 off-line on March 7, 1989.

- In 1987, the WCP area was designated a Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Priority List site. In 1997, ADEQ established the WQARF Registry which replaced the Priority List.

- The site was placed on the WQARF Registry in 1998 with a score of 47 out of a possible 120.

Site Status:

- In September 2002, the confirmatory drilling/soil sampling program associated with the interim soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was implemented. Due to the soil sample results obtained from the investigation, United Industrial Corporation shut down the SVE system.

- United continues to monitor groundwater quality and conducted its latest quarterly groundwater sampling event in December 2003. Abandonment of the on-site irrigation well is expected to be conducted in FY04.

- United plans to submit to ADEQ for review and comment a draft of the draft remedial investigation (RI) report by March 2004.

Site Hydrogeology:

- The site is located within the West Salt River Valley sub-basin of the Phoenix Active Management Area (AMA). The Salt River Valley is an alluvial filled basin located in the Basin & Range physiographic province.

- The lithology is characterized by a silty sand and sandy silt with interbedded clay layers and gravelly sand zones from ground surface to approximately 120 feet below ground surface (bgs). This is referred to as the water table aquifer. Beneath that, finer grained sediments dominate with minor coarser grained lenses to at least 800 feet bgs. There is one predominant coarser grained zone that is referred to as the lower sand and gravel subunit (LSGS). The LSGS is offset by a minor fault that trends east-west just south of the site along Osborn Road. This fault does not act as a hydraulic barrier. The depth to the LSGS is approximately 250-300 feet bgs north of the fault and is approximately 350-400 feet south of the fault. Both the water table aquifer and the LSGS have been impacted by TCE contamination.

- The Grand Canal is located along the northern edge of the site. The Grand Canal was unlined in the vicinity of the West Osborn Complex site until January of 1998, when it was lined on the bottom and both sides. Prior to the lining, the canal provided extensive recharge to the water table aquifer, forming a mound in the water table. After the canal was lined, the mound dissipated and water levels dropped, most significantly near the canal.

- Depth to groundwater has declined considerably in the past several years. This is attributed principally to the lining of the Grand Canal, but also due to the ongoing drought. In 1992, the depth to groundwater was approximately 71 feet below ground surface (bgs) adjacent to the canal and approximately 100 feet bgs approximately 650 feet south of the canal. By 2002, the mound had dissipated and the depth to groundwater was approximately 128 feet bgs. Prior to lining the canal, the groundwater flow direction varied from the south to the southeast beneath the site at a gradient of approximately 0.02-0.04. After lining the canal, groundwater flows to the south beneath the site at a gradient of approximately 0.004.

Contaminants:

The current contaminants of concern in groundwater include the chlorinated solvents tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE). Contaminants of concern at the site may change as new data become available.

Other contaminants at the site include methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and nitrates.

Public Health Impact:

To date, testing in the WCP area indicates no exposure to the contamination. Sampling shows that the contaminated soils are under asphalt parking lots or asphalt-surfaced storage areas, or under the concrete floors of buildings. Contaminated drinking water wells in the area have been shut down. In addition, notices have been sent out to all known residences within the WCP area for the testing of domestic wells for contamination.

Community Involvement Activities:

A community advisory board (CAB) has been formed for the site and meets on a regular basis. These meetings are open to the public. The CAB meeting agendas and minutes can be viewed at http://www.adeq.az.us/environ/waste/sps/reg.html.

Information Repositories:

Interested parties can review site information at the Information Repository at the Burton Barr Central Library (Arizona Room) located at 1221 North Central Avenue in Phoenix (602) 262-4636. Site information is also available at the ADEQ main office located at 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix. Site information is available for review Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. To arrange for a time to review the public site file, please call the ADEQ Records Center (602) 771-4378 or (800) 234-5677 (Arizona toll free).

Contacts:

Name	**Phone/Fax**	**E-mail**
Ana I. Vargas, ADEQ Project Manager	(602) 771-4178*/ (602) 771-4272	vargas.ana@ev.state.az.us
Monica Mascareno, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator	(602) 771-4710*/ (602) 771-4272	mascareno.monica@ev.state.az.us

*In Arizona, but outside the Phoenix area, call toll-free at (800) 234-5677.